The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,873. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our National Subscribers, how in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs.30 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ATKINSON—At Satara, the 15th, at Sattara, the wife of Doctor Atkinson, Staff Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

GARBERY—At Tarpore Jessore, on the 4th August, Francis Major Saintsbury, Esq., aged 32 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steamship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain FEYTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) trial Despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 25th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo, should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINCA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on the 1st September, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin per Narrakal, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Ramlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Pondicherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S.S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Blackmore, will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,310 register. Has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight apply to R. T. DUNDAS, Esq., Superintendent P. and O. Company's Office, Rampart Row; or to BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, Church Gate Street, or at their Office in the native town, No. 56, Jugtewan Kika Street.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, from Liverpool, are requested to come forward, Land and off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain ROWLES will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th July 1864.

CONSIGNEES of Goods per Ship *Cornelia Macdonald*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Loading Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

SMITH & Co., Agents Barque *Malipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lalla Rookh*, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain SWANSON will not be responsible for any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

DE HUNT, MONNET & Co.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. FULCHER, Cowper & Co., No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th day of August 1864, at 10 P. M., to receive the Directors' Report, to declare a Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1864, and to confirm the change of the name of the Company from the "Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)" to the "Bomanjee Hormusjee Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited)."

By order of the Board of Directors,

N. SPENCER, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th August 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen, and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds in proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff), the result of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical profession, hospitals, military and naval practitioners pronounce it *Incomparable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. Wallis Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., Edinburgh, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two dozen completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

Page C. V. Bingt, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. Montgomer, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION!—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d., and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.

Agents for Bombay—The Teacher & Co.

Agents for Madras.—C. M. Byrnes.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a Wilton and Dawe's Double Barrel Rifle with a small quantity of Ammunition, Accoutrements, and Case, complete. The above to be imported to order and in every respect equal to new price, Rs. 400.

Also, a very powerful Binocular Race Glass, by Ross, with sling case, has been very little used. Rs. 80.

25th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 13th August 1864.

THE following Recruits are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to England.

For (2) two European Convicts.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GD. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 27th July 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 24th [illegible] at 3 P. M.

MACKINTOSH & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of a Saw Mill at Tank under for Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Plans, Specifications, &c. can be seen at the Office of the undersigned on the premises of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. on and after the 19th instant Tenders will be received up to the 31st of this month.

SCOTT and McCLELLAND.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited)for

4 months' certain at 5 per cnt.

6 " " at 7 "

12 " " at 8 "

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at thoption of the Depositor half-yearly.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—

Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.

Do. Chloride of Gold.

Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.

All other Chemicals and Apparatus for the Use of Photographers.

McCOMBIE and SONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Dhunjeebhoy Pallonjee and Hormusjee Pallonjee have retired from the Firm of Eduljee Pallonjee and Brothers, and that all the Interest and Responsibility of the said Dhunjeebhoy Pallonjee and Hormusjee Pallonjee of the said Firm have ceased from this day, the 15th August 1864, by mutual consent. All debts due to the said Firm and all Liabilities will be received and paid by the only remaining Partner, Eduljee Pallonjee, who will carry on the same business by the name and style of Eduljee Pallonjee Brothers & Co.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE.

DHUNJEEBHOY PALLONJEE.

HORMUSJEE PALLONJEE.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING & BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a third Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at its Office on or before the 10th September next.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all overdue Calls and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. BRASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Pestonjee Jevajee Minoe, and Cursetjee Jevajee Minoe, in the firm of Jevajee Ruttonjee's Sons of Bombay, have ceased by Mutual consent on the 31st July 1864. All debts due to and by the firm will be received and paid by the remaining partner Manockjee Jevajee Minoe, who will carry on the business under the same name and style of Jevajee Ruttonjee's Sons, as before.

MANOCKJEE JEVAJEE.

PESTONJEE JEVAJEE.

Bombay, 6th August 1864. CURSETJEE JEVAJEE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay notice is hereby given, that the materials of the very notice is hereby known as "The Military Staff Government" Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The lot for sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—DR. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિએન્ટલ શિપ્ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

ધી ઓરિએન્ટલ શિપ્ઓનીંગ આસોશિએશન લિમીટેડ

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,

Association's Office No. 51, Meadow Street,

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,

2, Meadow Street, Bombay,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest, and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 250 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—8 to 18 Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best Londonmade Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and basil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)

270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and ¼ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay ..... { Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.

Poonah..... { Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.

Kurrachee..... Budgett and Hughes.

Kotree..... Budgett and Hughes.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Capital Six Lacs of Rupees with powre to increase.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.

JULIUS KNOOP.

HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of this Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY the 15th instant, at their temporary Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.

THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

12th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Final Call of Rs. 30 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Provisional Share-Certificates, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Second hand first class Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavic Coir, to be delivered on board.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the same, as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,

GEO. INGLE.

Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 12 o'clock this instant, for Reclaiming Ground on the Mazagon Pier and the Dock Yard.

A Specification and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited on any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 5 per cent. on the party whose Tender is accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for rejection of Tenders.

J. A. [illegible], R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 5th August 1864.

BROACH COTTON MS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the Broach Cotton Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Co'y will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September.

By order of the Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Hill Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL S. COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at Company's Office, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Dirs for the year ending 15th August 1864.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint a Shareholder Auditor for ensuing year, and to fix remuneration for the same.

By order of the Board of Directs.

STEARNS, HOE & Co.

Treasurers & Managers.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[From 1st June 1864, and until further no.]

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.		STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays.	
	A. M.			P. M.	
Bulsar.....	Dep. 7	00	Ahmedabad. Dep.	3	30
Doongree	7	59	Berajeee	4	28
Bodeemora	8	17	Mehmoodabad ...	4	10
Umulsar	8	53	Neriad.....	4	52
Newsaree	9	15	Anund.....	5	35
Sucheen	9	59	Wassad	6	20
Surat	10	35	Baroda	11	21
Amrolee	10	53		P. M.	
Kim.....	11	15	Etola	12	6
Keem	11	31	Mogumm	12	9
	P. M.		Palej	1	3
Pandee	12	10	Chumargaum	1	27
Unclesur.....	12	35	Broach	2	0
Peach	1	45	Undesur	2	25
Chumargaum....	2	15	Carolee	3	4
Palej	3	10	Keem	3	39
Mogumm	3	47	Slon.....	4	3
Etola	4	20	Amroloe	4	9
Baroda	4	9	Surat	4	5
Wassad	4	54	Sucheen	5	
Anund.....	5	28	Nowsaree	6	
Nerlad.....	6	15	Umulsar	6	
Mehmoodabad ...	6	52	Bodeemora	7	
Berajree	7	17	Doongree	7	
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7	45	Bulsar ..... Arr.	7	

By order,

JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 16th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, the G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

List of Goods.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases, Telescopes, Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Double Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Handkerchiefs, and Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tabacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meerschaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.). A small quantity of Wines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE.—A Lieutenant in one of the New Line Regiments is desirous of exchanging into a Purchase Regiment, one early on the Roster for England preferred.

Address, "H. R. G.," 1st Punjab Infantry, Abbottabad, Hazara, Punjab.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,

CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Tott.

Orders registered at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROSIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned Pillars, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by

ESPERANCE and HANNAH.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Articles will be sold by Public Auction, at the Works of the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited), at Bassein, on FRIDAY the 26th August 1864:—

1 Pair Horizontal Engines, 6-horse power.

2 Cylindrical Tubular Boilers.

2 Old ditto ditto.

1 Pair 8-Inch Pump, with Gun Metal Plungers and Pulleys and Shafting for working, complete.

1 6-Inch Lathe, with Rests, &c., complete, and with Fly Wheel and Driving Bands.

1 Grindstone and Trough.

1 Drilling Machine.

1 Punching Press.

3 Tons 17 cwt. of Refining and Building Chunam.

Sundry Brass and Iron Casting, Bar, Rod, and Plate and Sheet Iron, Spun Yarn (English and Country), Block and Sheet Tin, Pump, Leather and Country Hides, Baskets, Files, &c. &c., 3 or 4 2,000 Gallons Vats, more or less damaged.

58 Hicket Bottles.

3 Coal Screws.

1 Bullock Shigram.

AND

One 18 Tons Boat, with Sails, Masts, &c., complete.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—With reference to previous Advertisements, Messrs. BENNET & Co. have been directed by the Government of Bombay, to sell at 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY the 26th instant, by Public Auction, on Building Leases for terms of 999 years, the following plots of Ground on the South side of the Old Rampart Row:—

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 situate in Hornby Row.

" 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 " Rampart Row.

" 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 " near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row.

Each Lot will have a frontage of about 40 feet towards the old Buildings in the Fort, and an average depth of 140 feet, having a superficial area of 622 yards or thereabouts. The Lots will be offered for sale separately, or two or more together, at the discretion of the vendors.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large Upper Store Room, near the Entrance Gateway leading to the Mechanics' Institution Rooms, in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars and draft form of agreement of lease and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage, on the Esplanade, Bombay, from the 18th instant to the day of sale.

By order,

J. TREVELYAN,

Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

PROSPECTUS.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital Ten (10) Lacs of Rupees in 5,000 shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase. Promoted and conducted by the "Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)*

The object for which the Company is established is to undertake the cultivation of Coffee and other Agricultural Produce on the West Coast of India.

The Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) has the option of purchasing four valuable Coffee Estates in the Wynaad, at the price of three Lacs of Rupees with satisfactory guarantees, and propose to transfer these Estates to the Company at the same price.

Of this sum, Rs. 2,10,000 or Rupees 42 a Share will be called up at once and the remainder within five years.

The Corporation will have a charge on the Estate for the unpaid Balance and Interest at 9 per cent. until payment.

The Corporation will guarantees the Company a net return of 9 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 2,10,000 for the period of five years from the date of the incorporation of the Company and will by two half-yearly payments pay this sum to the Company annually.

The Corporation will provide for the management of the Estates during the five years over which its guarantee extends, and will supply the funds necessary for the purpose of properly working the same, and at the end of that term deliver over the Estates to the Company subject to usual wear and tear.

The Corporation will receive the produce of the Estates during these 5 years and will be entitled to retain an average of 15 per cent. per annum out on the purchase money for its own benefit.

If at the end of the term of 5 years the net returns from these Estates after paying all charges and disbursements have exceeded an average of 15 per cent. per annum on the three Lacs, such excess, after deducting one-fourth to be paid to the Manager, will be equally divided between the Corporation and the Company.

The above arrangements will give the Company a certain guaranteed return on the portion of the Capital first paid up with a possibility at the end of five years of a handsome bonus and the absolute right to four Estates which the Promoters anticipate will then give very large returns.

The Shares will be allotted at a premium of 15 per cent. and an allotment preference will be given to persons who on the day of allotment are registered holders of shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

All premiums received will belong to the Corporation. The Corporation reserves the right of cancelling allotments, if all the Shares in the Company be not taken up.

Applications for Shares must be addressed to the Manager, Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

No application will be received after the 20th instant.

Bombay, 12th August 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)—Capital Three Lacs of Rupees.—*With Power to increase. In 600 Shares of Rupees 500 each.*

Directors.

J. R. Bolton, Esq., Chairman.

H. Tolputt, Esq., (of Messrs. Leech & Co.)

T. M. Macfadyen, Esq., (of Messrs. Adamthwait & Co.)

Muncherjee Ruttonjee, Esq., (of Messrs. P. B. Cama & Co.)

Edward D. Estell, Esq., (of Messrs. C. J. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bolton, Brockman and Prichard.

Bankers.—Oriental Bank Corporation.

Auditor.—J. F. Moir, Esq.

Consulting Engineer.—G. Brunton, Esq., M. Inst. C. E.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Messrs. C. J. Robinson & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The signal success which has attended the Brunton's Patent Hydraulic Presses in Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee and other places has induced the Directors of the Madras Company under agreement with the Patentee, to supply the great want existing in Calcutta of efficient means of pressing the rapidly increasing quantity of Jute and Cotton exported from that Presidency.

Tenure, Building and Machinery.

The Directors are in treaty for a suitable plot of Land whereon to erect Four Presses worked by a 30 H. P. Engine and capable of turning out from five to six hundred Bales per diem. This Machinery has been ordered, and will be made under the direct superintendence, and with the latest improvements of the Patentee.

Probable Profits.

The Exports of Jute and Cotton from Calcutta for the past 12 months, amount to nearly *one Million* Bales. The pressing of only a moderate share of which will yield a very handsome return on the outlay. Notwithstanding the position of Calcutta as the Capital of British India, it has at present no Presses capable of competing with those now about to be introduced either in rapidity of output, power of compression, or economy of labour. The Company will therefore command alone will, with the high rates of freight usually ruling in Calcutta, be certain to secure a decided preference to this Company.

Capital.

The Capital proposed to be raised is Three Lacs of Rupees, of which the Directors trust it will not be necessary to call up more than two-thirds.

An efficient Direction is in course of organization in Calcutta and Three Hundred Shares will be reserved for assent in that Presidency.

Applications for Shares to be made, on or before noon of the 31st instant, to Messrs. R. Brown Mackay and Co., in Calcutta; Messrs. C. J. Robinson and Co., Madras; Messrs. Robinson & Co., Bombay; after which none will be received.

Letters of allotment will be issued immediately thereafter.

A deposit of Rupees 50 per share on allotment will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Due notice will be given of the remaining calls, which will be made at intervals of not less than

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

MATHERAN.—To be let furnished from the 1st November next, "WOODLANDS," a newly-built commodious BUNGALOW near Peroopine Point. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited) Bombay or Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR. — "THE FRIARS."— To be let furnished. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited), Bombay or Poona.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. JEKIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE TO EQUESTRIANS.—The Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) is about to commence Excavations in Back Bay, and the Public is warned that it will be dangerous for Equestrians to ride upon the Sands between the Woodstacks and the Esplanade.
The Company will not be answerable for any accidents after this notice has been published.
GEORGE WHICLEY, for Secretaries.

EX "ANTIPODES" FROM LONDON.
MP & Co. BF ABS MF EM
M L & Co. P M & Co. U RA
C & Co. R S

CONSIGNEES wanted for Merchandise marked as above, landed at the Custom House. Bunder at the risk and expense of the concerned. Applications to be made to NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Barque *Antipodes*.
19th August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Oyclops*, Cormack, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain CORMACK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Cyclops*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Lightning*, Hudson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain HUDSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the ship's deck.
All Landing Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August 1864. Agents ship *Lightning*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
શ્રી પ્રીન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કમ્પની
(લીમીટેડ.)
धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी
(लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those in office.
3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Receipt No. 514 for 20 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China, in the name of Mr. T. G. Vorso, bearing the Allotment number 7,000, has been purchased by MOOLJEE GAWNJEE from MOONEE AMBAss, about a month ago, and which the said Mooljee Gawnjee had sold through Broker Bhanjee Dhurmsey, and had entrusted it to him for receiving the amount thereof, has been lost or misplaced somewhere by the said Broker, Bhanjee Dhurmsey. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing the said Receipt. Any person bringing the same to the said Moolje Gawnjee, No. 7 Hamoomahal Lane, will be handsomely rewarded. The Manager of the Financial Association has been requested not to transfer the said last Receipt in the name of any body without the knowledge and consent of the said Moolje Gawnjee, for all persons having any one purchases the aforesaid Receipt from any body he will do so at his own risk and peril.—Dated this — day of August 1864.
MOOLJEE GAWNJEE.
મૂલજી ગાંધી.

DEVI PUNJIRAM ULASRAM, hath contracted to sell to SHEWUNKER ANOOPRAM, and JATSHUNKER ANOOPRAM, all that piece of Ground, together with the Dwelling House thereon, situate at, and known as Swan Kocka Street, without the Fort, bounded on the East by the house of Lalbhai Anundrai, on the West by Jugjeevan Kocka Street, on the North by the house of Pranjeevandas Hirjee, and on the South by the House of Jumnadass Manackchund, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 120 and registered in the Collector's Rent Roll under No. 1124, 1125, and 1126. Any person having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, is hereby required to notice the same in writing to the undersigned, Solicitors for the purchasers, at their Office, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 18th day of August 1864.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Purchasers' Solicitors.

PIRMBUCK RAGOBASETT hath contracted to sell to THACKER PURSHOTTAM GOKULDAS, all that piece of Ground, together with the Dwelling House standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort, bounded on the East by the house of Chokseyjee Bhoja Bhoy, on the West by the ground of Thacker Purshotum Gokuljee, on the North by old Hanuman Lane and on the South by the Out of Thacker Nurrotum Nanabhai, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, and registered in the Collector's Rent Roll under No. 564. Any person having any claim thereto, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to notice the same in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the Purchaser, at their Office, within 14 days, from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated the 18th day of August 1864.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Purchaser's Solicitors.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the land (about 9 miles), known as the Gunpowder Works at Sewagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Carmanufactory, Shall Stall Sheds, and Hay Stacks. Land, and the Land within the Fort, the first piece of which has been marked off for public roads, will be sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 25th August 1864.
2.—The purchaser will be require! to pay a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on or before the 5th September 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th November 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th February 1865; and the remainder on or before the 25th August 1865.
3.—Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.
4.—A plan of the Land may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.
5.—The form of agreement to be signed by the purchaser or lessee may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay two days before the date of sale.
6.—The following are the general terms of the lease :—
General terms of the lease of the Powder Works Lands and Premises.
I.—The lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 25th August 1864.
II.—A yearly rent of Rs. 400 per annum to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the term, and Rupees 33,005 per annum during the remainder of the lease.
III.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other hanoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.
IV.—Shall have liberty of reclaiming Lands from the Sea, along the Eastern foot-shore of said Premises as shown in the plan, but no such reclamation to be commenced without one month's previous notice thereof being given to Government in writing, and a plan being submitted for the approval of Government, and the reclamation to be carried out in conformity with such approved plan.
V.—Should the purchaser or lessee desire to reclaim beyond the limits shown on the plan, and submit a plan of such proposed reclamation within ten years from the date of sale, Government will, if they approve of the proposal additional reclamation, lease the Sea-land required for such purpose for the remainder of the term of 999 years, at a rental of Rupees 100 per acre per annum, to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the remainder of the term, and Rupees 500 per acre per annum during the remainder thereafter of the said term.
VI.—Lessee to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.
VII.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkees to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.
VIII.—The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants, or conditions, or on nonpayment of the rent within 20 days after it become due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.
IX.—Lease to be prepared by the lessee's Solicitor at the lessee's expense.
X.—The lessee not to be entitled to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.
GEORGE SCOTT, Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on SUNDAY the 28th inst. at 8 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th inst. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Wednesday 24th ..... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Evening Gun Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	19	Uranus rises at 1h. 32m. A. M.	5 45	6 23	0 5	0 29	7
Sat.	20	Daylight at 4h. 26m. P. M.	5 45	6 22	0 30	0 55	7
Sun.	21	St. Bernard, 13th Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 21	1 17	1 39	7
Mon.	22	Twilight ends at 7.37 P. M.	5 44	6 21	2 1	2 24	7
Tues.	23	Uranus sets at 9h. 17m. P. M.	5 44	6 20	2 49	3 10	7
Wed.	24	St. Bartholomew	5 44	6 20	3 40	4 5	7
Thur.	25	Neptune rises at 8h. 13m. P. M.	5 44	6 18	4 44	5 26	7

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

SPECULATION in the Bombay share market, having been commenced this year at least a month before the usual time, has also been brought to an earlier close. At a corresponding date in 1863 money was most abundant; the Bank rate on private bills did not exceed 6 per cent., and in the bazaar loans could easily be obtained at 3 per cent. The statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th August 1863 showed an increase of 21 lacs in the amount of cash and currency notes, which then stood at Rs. 1,27,19,191, while there was an increase of less than 10 lacs in the discounts on Bills and Government Securities. It is well known, however, that the Bank of Bombay incurred much blame last year for having, as it was said unwisely given too great encouragement to speculation and lent out their money at a very low rate when it was plentiful, so freely that as soon as a time of pressure came they were left almost destitute of capital, and were only saved by the forbearance of the other Banks from the necessity of declaring that they were quite unable to meet their engagements. The Directors seem to have resolved that this year at all events they would rather run the risk of being ridiculed for displaying too great caution than denounced for using the money of the Bank for the sole purpose of making the largest possible profits for the shareholders, without regard to the duty that is imposed upon them of managing the Bank of Bombay in such a manner as to make it serve a like purpose for the trade of this Presidency to that which the Bank of England serves for the trade of Great Britain. Whatever may happen, they are apparently determined that they will not again lose the control of the money market. In the first place, by doubling the capital they have placed the Bank in a more independent position than it used to occupy, and given it some right to the name and authority of a national Bank. Then, the slightest symptom of an increase in discounts larger than the increase during the same period of the amount of Cash and Currency notes at the Head Office and Branches has been immediately followed by a rise in the rate of interest. Thus, the statement of the Bank's affairs for the week ending 13th August shows discounts to be 4 lacs more than in the previous week, while the Cash Balance was only 348 lacs against 347 in the week ending 6th August. Yet this difference was deemed by the Directors sufficient warrant for advancing the rate of interest on Monday last one per cent., thus making it 10 per cent. against 6 in the corresponding week of last year. These figures indicate the intense anxiety of the chief men in our money market to take time by the forelock, and provide that, if there should unhappily be in 1864 a recurrence of the panic of 1863, the mercantile community shall not at all events be left helplessly stranded this year for want of the assistance that they have a right to expect from the Government Bank of the Presidency.

But is this caution, however prudent it may be, not excessive? Is it in any way justified by events? Certainly there has been more speculation in joint stock companies this year than was ever before known in Bombay. Last year, the total amount of capital nominally invested in new enterprizes was £20,475,000, and of this probably not more than one-half was called up. This year we have the following highly respectable list of new companies started during the speculative season from the beginning of May to the middle of August :—

Bombay Reclamation Company	£2,000,000
Financial Association	1,000,000
Trading Bank	1,000,000
Alliance Bank	1,000,000
Bank of China	800,000
City Bank	750,000
Joint Stock Corporation	600,000
Indian Bank	620,000
British Peninsula Bank	500,000
Total	£8,470,000

To this sum, however, must be added £800,000 for the additional capital which the Bank and the Bank of India are calling up; so that actually more than £9,000,000 has been invested in joint stock associations whose origin dates from this year. At least half of this capital, too, has been called up, the Bombay Reclamation Company alone having already taken two millions sterling from the pockets of the public. But there is this mitigating circumstance in favour of 1864, that this year the whole of the capital that has been subscribed remains to circulate in Bombay, speculation having run almost exclusively on Banks and Financial Associations, whereas in 1863 a very large proportion of the money went out of the country to pay for ships and machinery on account of the various Press and Shipping Companies that were then established.

But look now at the other side of the shield. If our investments have been on a larger scale than in 1863, the importation of money to pay for them has also increased beyond precedent. Here is a comparative statement of the imports of specie into Bombay from the 1st of January till the 31st of July in 1863 and 1864 :—

	Gold.	Silver.
First seven months of 1863..	£ 2,709,090	£ 5,290,000
Do. Do. 1864..	5,000,000	8,660,000
Increase this year...	£ 300,000	3,260,000
Total Increase...	£ 3,590,000	

That is to say, there is an increase of 40 per cent. on the seven months, almost exclusively in silver. It may be observed, in passing, that, notwithstanding its present anomalous position, the amount of gold imported is nearly half that of the vast quantity of silver. The increase in the imports of specie, then, much more than compensates for the increase in the investments of 1864; and it seems safe to conclude that the monetary position of Bombay now, considering the check that has already been given to speculation, and the very cautious policy adopted by the Banks, is very much stronger and more secure than it has been at the corresponding period of any previous year since the outbreak of the American war. A glance at the table of our export and import trade in any Price Current serves to confirm this view of the situation. While the cotton exported during the first seven months of this year was only 630,000 bales against 570,000 bales during the first six months of 1863 (we have no returns later than 30th June), the quantities of goods imported shows in most cases an enormous increase, and will here and there even bear comparison with the excessive imports of 1858 and 1859. It is clear, therefore, that the balance of trade in favour of India must now have undergone a considerable diminution; and, as there is no reason to suppose that either on the one hand there will be a sudden rise in the value of cotton, our principal article of export, or, on the other, that England will decrease her exports to this country during the second six months of the year, it seems to us very unlikely that, when the shipping season opens again, we shall see a recurrence of the extraordinary competition in the sale of bills on England, and the consequent extreme demand for money, which towards the close of last year produced a panic in the Bombay market.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CARWAR, 16TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Arabia*, from Bombay, anchored.

MADRAS, 16TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Calcutta and Northern Ports.

KURRACHEE, 15TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Euphrates*, from Bombay, arrived yesterday at 7-30 A.M. and sailed for Persian Gulf same days.

GALLE, 17TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Bombay*, from Australia, anchored.

GALLE, 18TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Mooltan*, from Suez, anchored.
Steamer *Rangoon* sailed for Suez.
Steamer *Aden*, from Bombay, anchored.

GOA, 17TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Bushire*, from Calcutta, anchored.

BOMBAY.

LIEUTENANT G. F. BIRDWOOD, in charge of Poisoners at Chalisgaum, is appointed an Assistant to the Magistrate of Khandeish.

CAPTAIN E. W. TREVOR, of her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, is appointed Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Sind.

WE learn that Government has appointed Captain W. Waddington, Income Tax Commissioner, to take a general survey of the Town and Island of Bombay.

MR. R. W. GRAHAM, Chief Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the first mail steamer in October next.

IT is stated that the Bill to amend Section VI. of Act 25 of 1858 (Bombay Municipal Bill) received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General of India on the 12th instant.

HIS Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K. C. B., has been pleased to appoint Richard Bolton Burton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Coroner for the Town and Island of Bombay.

THE adjourned meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 A.M. in the Legislative Council's office, Civil Lines, Poona; when the famous Wagers' Bill will be brought forward for discussion.

WE understand that, in order to work off the heavy arrears that have accumulated in the High Court, the Acting Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Arnould) has determined to have three courts instead of two sitting every day for the trial of cases.

CAPTAIN ST. CLAIR WILKINS has been appointed Principal of the Poona Engineering School on a salary of rupees one hundred. His duties as an Executive Engineer of the Poona Districts will, we understand, be entrusted to another officer of the Royal Engineers.

WE understand that Mr. William Albert East, B. A., of the Bombay Civil Service, at present studying Hindoostanee at Sattara, will in all probability get the appointment of the Acting Assistant Registrarship on the Appellate side of the High Court.

FROM a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen the Bombay Reclamation Company is commencing operations in right earnest. Equestrians are cautioned to beware of the pitfalls now being dug in the sand on the beach, as the Company will not hold itself responsible for any accidents which may result therefrom.

SEVERAL letters have reached us concerning the wretched pay of the European constabulary. Taken as a whole the European police force of Bombay is composed of a very efficient and most respectable body of men, and in those local times more than be but one opinion as to their being wretchedly underpaid.

WE regret that in reporting the death of the agent of the bank of Bombay at Shanapore yesterday, we should have stated that the melancholy accident occurred to Mr. Keay. The name of the unfortunate deceased was Mr. Henry Miles Smyth. The mistake arose in consequence of the former gentleman having been originally the agent to the Bank at that station.

CONSIDERABLE alarm prevails in the neighbourhood of Matagon Hill in consequence of it having been rumoured that blasting operations are to be commenced again to-morrow. We are informed that many of the poorer inhabitants have left their houses and that many more would do so if they could find a place of refuge. It is to be hoped that the police authorities will take such measures as are likely to allay the fears of these poor people, and also to prevent the recurrence of any accident from the blasting.

THE premises formerly occupied by the Apollo Press Company, in Marine and Apollo Streets, and which have been partly pulled down and other buildings erected on the spot, have still a portion of the old wall standing on one side of the line leading from one street to the other. This wall appears to be in a very tottering condition, and should it fall outwards would in all probability be the cause of some serious calamity. It is therefore to be hoped that the Municipal authorities, or whoever the duty may devolve upon, will keep their eye on the matter.

A MARWAREE of the name of Ghoodlall Jowarmall, while in a state of delirium, consequent on an attack of fever, is supposed to have thrown himself from the window of a house in Gomesh Warree on Tuesday last; the unfortunate man was picked up and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, but expired on the way thither. An inquest was held on the body on the following day, when a verdict "that deceased met his death from the effects of a fall from a window, but how or by what means the fall was occasioned there was no evidence to show."

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.—The Bombay papers of the 2nd and 3rd instant were delivered here simultaneously on the 4th and 5th of the 4th and 5th on the 11th. No one is to blame of course for these coincidences.—*Madras Times*.

WITH reference to Notification, No. 738 of 10th April 1863, the following Despatch, with its accompaniment, on the subject of short leave on private affairs to the Honorable the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, is published for general information :—

I herewith transmit a copy of a Despatch, dated 25th April last, addressed by me to the Government of India on the subject of short leave on private affairs to Judges of the High Court, and request that the 9th of the Rules forwarded with my Despatch of the 17th February 1863, No. 13, may be corrected accordingly.

Copy of Judicial Despatch to the Government of India, dated 25th April 1864.

Your Despatch, dated 22nd February 1864, submitting an application from Mr. Louis Jackson, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in Calcutta, for leave of absence for six months on private affairs, has been considered by me in Council.

I concur in the decision at which you have arrived on Mr. Jackson's application, as the 9th of the revised Rules, relating to furloughs and leave of absence for Judges of the High Courts, refers only to the leave provided for by Sections 12 and 13 of the Act for regulating Leave Rules. To avoid all doubt upon this point in future, I request that you will amend the wording of the Rule to the following effect :—"Short leave on private affairs may be granted to the Judges of the High Court under Sections XII. and XIII. of the Rules on leave applicable to Covenanted Civil Servants."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Notice is hereby given that the Petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—
Narrayen Soonoji, and Rumakoee, widow of the late Govind Tolloe. Date of petitions filed, 6th August.
Mujlee Mordin Ally. Date of petition filed, 11th August.
Ludha Nursey, and Vurdhman Govinji. Date of petitions filed, 12th August.
Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay. Date of petition filed, 16th August.
Sayee Boorjorjee bin Badrojodin, Pandooring Bhawoo, Caderjibhoy Issabhoy, Dyal Hurka Hurgovan Javar, and Girdhar Asha, Megji Moolji, Abba Avabolla, and Adum Abba, Madhowrao Mascondrao, and Balaji Damodhur. Date of petitions filed, 15th August.

THE WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—The state of the public health has again declined since the last official report; cholera has carried off a large number of victims in excess of those shown in the previous week, and the casualties from fever are also on the increase. In other causes of disease there is no marked variation.

EUROPEANS :		PARSEES :	
Cholera	0	Cholera	4
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	1
Fever	0	Fever	3
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	2
Accident	1	JEWS :	
INDO-EUROPEANS :		Cholera	0
Cholera	0	Small-pox	0
Fever	0	Fever	0
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	0
Accident	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
HINDOOS :		Cholera	1
Cholera	67	Small-pox	0
Small-pox	8	Measles	0
Fever	163	Fever	2
Measles	1	Other diseases	6
Other diseases	69	NEGRO AFRICANS :	
Accident & violence	4	Cholera	2
MUSSULMANS :		Fever	1
Cholera	18	Other diseases	1
Small-pox	2	UNKNOWN RACES :	
Measles	1	Cholera	0
Fever	50	Fever	3
Other diseases	14	Other diseases	2
Accident	1	Accident	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	92	21	Accident	7	8
Small-pox	12	2	Sexual system and child-bearing	4	1
Measles	2	0	Tegumentary system	1	2
Fever	322	130	Cachexy	2	3
Cachexy	2	3	Leprosy	0	0
Nervous system ..	14	12	Dropsy	3	2
Respiratory system	9	19	Other and unknown	0	0
Alimentary system	35	30			
Vascular system...	0	0			

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ON SATURDAY THE 20TH AUGUST.

I.—The following Papers will be presented to the Council :—
1. Papers relative to (Bombay) Act No. XI. of 1863, (for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency,) received from the Secretary to Government in the General Department.
2. Petition of Shu Chatterbhoy Ludha and others, inhabitants of Bombay, relative to the Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848, (for avoiding Wagers.)
3. A Bill for the regulation of Gaols, and the enforcement of discipline therein, received from the Honorable Mr. Frere.
II.—Bills and Orders of the day :—
Bill No. 2 of 1862 :—A Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848, (Gambling Wagers.) Second reading.
Bill No. 6 of 1864 :—A Bill to amend the Rules and Regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers, and to the office of Canoe, in the Bombay Presidency.—First reading.
3. Bill No 7 of 1864 :—A Bill for the regulation of Goods, and the enforcement of discipline therein.—First reading.
III.—Notices of Motion :—
1. The Honorable Mr. Frere will move for leave to bring in "a Bill to legalize the destruction of useless Records in the Courts of Civil and Criminal Justice, and in Public offices in the Bombay Presidency."
2. The Honorable Mr. Cassels will move for leave to bring in "a Bill to provide for the management of the Municipal affairs of the Town of Bombay, and to make better provision for the Conservancy and improvement of the Town, and for the levying of the Rates and Taxes therein."
H. BIRDWOOD, Under Secretary to Government.
Poona Council Chamber, 17th August, 1864.

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 8th August, to 9 A.M. Monday, 14th August 1864.

	Weekly Total. Inches.	Total. Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	3·70	32·99
Fort	4·05	48·88
Esplanade	4·52	43·66
Byculla	4·71	44·70

THE G. I. P. R.

THE Report of the Special Commissioner informs us that the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway costs for Superintendence Rs. 6,464 per mensem, and the Workshop Establishments, which fluctuate a good deal, about Rs. 21,000, and the Running Engine Establishment Rs. 21,936, or 3½ annas per train mile, about the same as in Bengal.

The monthly cost of the Superintendence of the Traffic Department of the G. I. P. Railway is stated to amount to Rs. 6,720 and the Station Establishments, exclusive of those specially entertained on the Thull and Bhore Ghauts, amount to Rs. 42,807; and is equivalent to Rs. 79 per mile open, and 5 annas per train mile.

The monthly cost of the Storekeeper's Department on the G. I. P. Railway, inclusive of 17 detached depots at outstations for the custody and management of stores in stock amounting in value to a million and a half sterling, with an annual consumption of about half a million, is Rs. 8,440, and even this amount is capable of reduction as the quantity of stores diminishes with the progress of construction. The Store Establishments on the G. I. Railway amount to Rs. 26,270 on the Bengal section and Rs. 5,433 in the North West.

The Engineering Establishments, under the contract system on the G. I. P. Railway, for the Superintendence of the line under construction amounts to Rs. 26,863 upon 500 miles or Rs. 45 per mile, besides Rs. 6,100 on the survey of the extension to Hyderabad, and Rs. 6,970 the cost of the Chief Engineer's office establishment.

From Mr. Taylor's Railway Report it appears that the Traffic returns of the G. I. P. line do not show a very satisfactory result so far as the profits are concerned. The gross receipts are high but the working expenses amount, inclusive of compensation, to 63 percent.; this arises, it is said, from the inadequacy of the charges realized upon the traffic actually conveyed by the line, the remainder consisting in the statement of receipts is less than the gross receipts actually realized on the line heard, by six lacs, a deduction to that account being made on account of a special charge defrayed by the Company for the transport of goods across the Thull Ghaut, where the line is still in course of construction. On the opening of the line across the Ghaut, the Company it seems understood, to convey the goods traffic between the Konkan and Khandeish at the ordinary railway mileage rate according to class, as if the line were open throughout, while they have employed cart conveyance for the purpose at rates many times higher than the Railway charges. The gross receipts from goods were Rs. 22,00,000 while the working charges amounted to Rs. 8,12,688 for Railway expenses proper, Rs. 2,68,570 for compensation, and Rs. 6,00,000 for the Ghaut contract, being a total of Rs. 16,80,000 or about 75 per cent. of the receipts. The great bulk of the goods conveyed consists of cotton in an impressed state, for which a third of the sales were realized. The Company could convey double the quantity in weight at a very little additional expense. The General Manager proposed to increase the rate on unpressed cotton from 1 anna and 8 pies per ton per mile to 2 annas and 6 pies. This is not approved of by Mr. Taylor, who suggests that the rate would be to discourage the transport of pressed cotton, by fixing the rate at 10 pies, which would be one half the charge for unpressed, thus making the rates proportionate to the relative cost of the transport of the articles by Railway.

HOWARD *vs.* MULL.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" LIBEL CASE.

THIS case came on for Settlement of Issues on Tuesday last, when Messrs. Anstey, White, and Hayllar appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Bayley and Duntar for the defendant.

Mr. Anstey said that the plaintiff was not in India. As late as 5-30 P. M., on the evening of Monday, a notice to produce a great number of documents, all official ones, at this Settlement of Issues, had been served upon the plaintiff's solicitors. It was impossible for the plaintiff's solicitors in the absence of the plaintiff to produce those documents then, even were there not other grounds of objection to their being produced, which possibly might exclude the production of some of them altogether. These documents were not in the possession of the plaintiff's attornies, and not as far as he and his learned friends knew in the possession of the plaintiff at all. The plaintiff had left India before this plaint had been accepted. It had been originally rejected by the present Acting Chief Justice, to whom it had been presented only the day before Mr. Howard had left India. There had been no delay on the part of the plaintiff or his advisers in presenting the plaint. These gross and scandalous libels had been commenced on the 30th of April, and they continued till the 11th May: his learned friend who had drafted the plaint had proceeded with all despatch, and between the 30th the plaint was presented to Court. On the 14th the plaintiff, in pursuance of the intention which was known to the wretched authors of these calumnies and which in fact was avowedly their reason for making them public, at that very moment left India. His Lordship was aware that the plaintiff may accept a statement in a libel as true; the defendant himself has stated as the very commencement of the first of those libels that the plaintiff was about to leave India: and, as he was aware of this intention when he chose to place himself in a position which would indubitably bring him into this Court, he could complain of no hardship if this case were postponed. If the production of these documents were insisted upon, he should move upon that ground for the postponement of this settlement of the issues. But his application, said the learned counsel, was not confined to this point. It was obvious from the nature of the documents mentioned in this wonderful notice to produce, which not only embraced statepapers which could only be in the possession of the Government, but also the papers, documents, letters, and books referring, as far as could be gathered, to the course of the plaintiff's whole life, from his earliest youth upwards, that the defendant intended to justify this libel, as true in fact. In that case it was clear that if the defendant was allowed simply to plead that the libel was true, having regard to the extremely general nature of the charges brought against him, the great length to which these libels extended, and the vast number of accusations involved in them, the plaintiff would be placed in a most difficult and embarrassing position in producing evidence to rebut the case, which under every title a plea, the defendant would be at liberty to make out. He should then ask that the plaintiff be required to bring in a written statement, containing the charges against the plaintiff on which he intended to rely for his justification. One matter alleged against the plaintiff is that he is Anti-Christian. That is very broad and general accusation, and the proof of it must embrace a great number of facts, extending over a great number of years, and many documents, including possibly the Holy Bible. The plaintiff should not be allowed to go to trial to rebut so general a charge as this. The learned counsel then went over the libels, and pointed out to the Court the number of distinct accusations contained in them; he had already mentioned as many as seventy-one when he stopped by

Mr. Justice Hore who said that, unless Bayley could show strong grounds to the contrary, he was prepared to grant the plaintiff's application.

Mr. Bayley said that he certainly opposed the application. Mr. Howard had gone home to suit his own convenience and was not ill. The defendant was entitled to expect just as much as the defendant, although he was Director of Public Instruction; as Mr. Knight, the principal Proprietor of the *Times of India*, and one who knew more about this matter than any one else, was now in England: this gentleman had gone home in the same steamer with Mr. Howard.

Mr. Justice Hore.—This at any rate is Mr. Knight only to be an important witness. He is not a party to the record; and he is in a position to swear to the truth of the statement.

Mr. Bayley.—The plaintiff's "run away from Bombay" is not the way to treat the Court. All that the plaintiff will have to do will be to prove his identity. It would be an advantage to the plaintiff to have the issues now settled. As to the production of the documents, he could not press that, as, between the parties to the record, no question could be raised as to the genuineness of the documents, at whatever time they might be produced. The defendant did not wish to force the plaintiff to say on this point what he meant to rely. The learned counsel proceeded to read a written statement which would be prepared, and a written statement which would be nothing but a repetition of the charges. The charges were general, and if the plaintiff would look through the plaint he would find that most of the charges were of a specific character. It was impossible for the defendant to go to the Governor, and to Mr. Inverarity and the rest to justify his surmises? If he, the learned counsel, had to draw this statement, he should say nothing but "Fair Comment!" "Fair Comment" would be all the answer the plaintiff would get from him. The statement would not contain matters of fact.

Mr. Dunbar then rose, but, as there seemed to be some doubt as to his right to address the Court, he at the request of the Court refrained from doing so.

Mr. Anstey, in reply, read the opening passage of the first of the libels, as showing that they were published wholly and solely because the writers knew that Mr. Howard had engaged his passage, and was obliged to leave within the fortnight. This, he said, was an answer to what had been insinuated about the plaintiff's running away. He also remarked strongly on the conduct of the libellers in now sueing for time and means to make a case, and he contrasted it with their vapourings about enquiry four months ago.

Mr. Justice Hore said that the application was a very simple and common one, and it was at the discretion of the Court to grant it. In this libel we have an immense number of accusations. Mr. Bayley's own reasoning is in favour of a statement, viz.: that many of these statements were hypothetical. I think that the power which this code gives of calling for a written statement obviates one of the injustices of pleading in England. In this case, if calling for a written statement were likely to cause expense or delay, I should perhaps hesitate. But this case cannot come on for some time. We have several long libels which will permit the defendants under the simple plea of justification to produce a great amount of evidence. I think that this evidence ought to be limited. Besides, this statement is only just to the plaintiff—when this statement comes in the plaintiff may find it necessary to raise a number of issues necessary to his case. This written statement must be something in the nature as to its substance and fullness of an answer in equity.

A written statement must be therefore put in.

After some discussion the plaintiff's counsel agreed to allow the defendant as an indulgence six weeks to prepare his statement.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*18th August.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKS, Esq.)

THEFT.—A poon named Nanoo Bhisajee was charged, at the instance of the Rev. F. Goh, the Editor of the *Times of India*, with the theft of a cheque for Rs. 5,000.

From the evidence of the prosecutor, it appeared that on the 3rd instant he enclosed a cheque for Rs. 5,000 in a letter which he handed to a clerk in the office for the purpose of being posted. The cheque was drawn on the Oriental Bank in favour of Col. Phayre. From information subsequently received he went to the Bank and there found that the cheque had been presented and signed by a stranger and then cashed. Information was given to the police, and on Tuesday afternoon Dhondoo Sanjee Subadar of Police, came to prosecutor's office and informed him that a large sum of money had been found in the possession of one of the office poons, (the prisoner). The money produced consisted of Rs. 4,364-3-3, 47 gold venetians, and also three pieces of silver, besides a number of new copper pice

THE MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent "X. Y. Z." in your issue to-day, attempts the defence of the Municipal Commissioners in reference to their shortcomings, to which you have allowed me the liberty lately to draw attention. His advocacy is interested, apparently well-meant, but quite conclusive of the justness of my strictures.

His endeavours to fix as much discredit on the administration of the late Commissioners as he can, and on grounds as ungenerous, unfair, and weak as this, to prop up a defence in favour of their successors. I shall present, show that facts do not support your correspondent, granting, for the sake of argument, that all the predecessors in office of those, whose champion he makes himself, were a lot of discreditable and inefficient officers, still I hold him very ignorant of the facts to deals with, if he imagines that they can, by transposing on absent heads, create a re-action strong enough to lift the administration he defends to a height greater than that of the dunghills in and around Khetwaddy.

"X. Y. Z." enumerates some of the things the late Commissioners did not do. I will develope his arithmetic a little and tell him of some things they did do. Well, then, during last season, when the energetic Mr. Forjett was at the head of affairs, the following works of great public benefit were all taken in hand and nearly completed:—

1st. The Khetwaddy Back Road.
2nd. The Khetwaddy Cross Streets.
3rd. Main Sewers for the drainage of Khetwaddy and the Girgaum.
4th. Several miles of road on the Flats.
5th. Widening of the Colaba Causeway.
6th. Nowrojee Punjoo's Road.
7th. Improvements in widening streets, &c. at Byculla.
8th. Widening of Parell Road, and addition of footpaths to it.

All these were new works begun and nearly finished in six months. Had the gentlemen your correspondent praises not possessed that activity, zeal, and practical knowledge of business which their successors seemingly so much lack, I venture to say not one of these necessary works would have been brought into existence. Besides this the ordinary duties of the office were performed with more satisfaction to the public, and the cleansing of the town particularly was much more efficiently carried out. After this it is a fair question for what the recent incumbents accomplished during their year of office. Perhaps "X. Y. Z." does not consider the metalling of the Esplanade Road as any thing; they have regularly and early in the month drawn their pay. Most assuredly part of their work certainly has been done.

2nd. They have by injudicious action created a distrust almost of those who have had business transactions with them, which must operate against their efficiency and which it will take a long time under better treatment to heal.

3rd. They have spent more money and have produced less in results in cleansing the town.

4th. They have rashed headlong and with undue and inexperienced haste on sweeping reforms, which has tended much to throw them into a greater mess than they unmeaningly endeavoured to escape from. In avoiding a Charybdis they have split on a Scylla, and would certainly have gone to pieces if the election of Mr. Forjett at the instant had not timely arrived to their assistance.

This much they certainly have done and afford a striking contrast to their predecessors.

Your correspondent thinks that instead of harping on the shortcomings of the Commissioners I ought to recommend some practical remedies for getting rid of the filth of the town, and winds up his letter by lamenting that it is not an easy matter with such (apathetic) people and such limited means to cleanse such a city as Bombay.

As a ratepayer I feel entitled to my growl, and conceive it hardly fair to be called upon for suggestions which Mr. Forjett is said so handsomely to make. In my last letter, however, I pointed out some evils, and left it to the common sense of those concerned to draw the proper inferences and to apply the proper remedies. I also alluded to the limited means the Commissioners need, which your correspondent so singularly makes a point in their defence.

"X. Y. Z." displays a profound ignorance of all Sanitary Philosophy when he brings forward the apathy of the people as an unexpected and exceptional difficulty in the way of the Scavenging Department. The apathy in question is of the natural consequence of the filth in which we have allowed our fellow natives and classes to wallow for so long. Europeans bred under similar circumstances have manifested, even to a greater degree, this insensible reconcilement to a state of things most abhorrent to their better matured fellows. It is a universally realized fact that the "human mind is dependent on adaptation from without and is not modified by the physical circumstances in which it is placed;" and that the personal cleanliness which every well regulated mind strives after makes a vain struggle with the accumulated impurities of a great city before we can even hope to remove this apathy we must remove its generating cause. It is never natural for the human being to be in perfect and uncomplaining amity with filth, and therefore, however obdurate the people may have become in their bad habits, the Commissioners will find their task grow easier as their arrangements and results prove more effectual. Let them show the people what they call cleanliness, and I am sure it is not hard to say this charge of apathy against them will soon wear away.

Edinburgh not very many years ago was one of the most filthy under the [illegible] parallel with that of [illegible] measures adopted by the authorities to remedy which Punch thus writes Nay "being on my retreat to pass through a long narrow wynd which I may say was one mass of filth, and which before entering out all the way with a loud voice 'Hud your noses.' The throwing up of a sash or opening of a window made me tremble; while behind me and before me at some little distance fell a terrible shower. Still, I escaped all the dangers and arrived at my new quarters safe and sound, sweet and clean; but when I was dressed I was forced to hide my head between the sheets for the smell of the filth thrown out by the neighbours came pouring into the room in such a rage I was almost poisoned with the stench. I will soon make the inhabitants of Modern Athens alter their ancient custom of emptying the contents of anything for poor servants' hall or barrel with a pair of tongs thrown across it." And to the horror to record that "at ten o'clock at night the whole cargo is flung out of a back window that opens into some street or lane, and the next morning there is no sign of it remaining. Ah! gentlemen in Scotch caps take care of yourselves! and this is done every night in every house at Harlinburgh; so you may guess Mary Jones, what a sweet savour comes from such a number of pocashing pans! But they say it is wholesome, and truly I believe it is; for being in the vapours and thick fog of Isabella and Charles it was going into a fit of sickness, when this will, saving your presence, took me by the nose so powerfully that I sneezed three times and found myself wonderfully refreshed."

I have made these extracts to show your correspondent that Bombay is not singular either in its filth in the apathy of its inhabitants. I will not stop here but will tell him how, before constructing their sewers or perfecting their drainage, the people of Edinburgh shook it off their city; they gave a "tack of the whole nook" for a certain number of years, and had it all carried away outside the city limits an hour and a half before day; and, as I observed before, what is practicable in, to do the same thing here, till such time as the new drainage system is laid out, can be no very difficult matter for the Commissioners to accomplish; till they do this they certainly will have no claim to be looked upon as efficient officers of the public.

I would take the opportunity before concluding to remark, that any observations I have made in reference to the administration of the Commissioners applies only to that, that existed before the last election.

G. H. I. K.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—Observing in your issue of the 8th instant, under a head of "Local," an extract from the *Bombay Gazette*, stating forth that a court-martial was sitting at Nagpore on *Capt. Phillips of the 95th N. I.*, I request you will in your next, and in some conspicuous place, kindly do me the favour of making it known that the name has been incorrectly spelt, and that the officer is Captain Lloyd Rice Philips, and not Captain Arthur Causey Phillips—(the latter being my brother.)

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

A. W. PHILLIPS, M. C. S.

Cuttack, 10th August.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY AND THE LATE MR. WHITE.

(From the Madras Athenæum and Daily News.)

THEOLOGICAL controversies, and quarrels between religious men—more especially ministers of any denomination—are about the most disagreeable subjects that a secular newspaper can be called upon to deal with, but it is not always that they can be consistently avoided, and a case of the kind which we feel bound to deal with has lately occurred in Bombay, or rather has recently been brought to our notice, for the circumstances happened as far back as January last.—The following is a brief outline of them.

* * * * * * *

It would seem that a spirit of violent hostility existed between a Bombay Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Francis Gell, and the Missionary Mr. White. The latter says that he was forced into most undesired antagonism three years ago, when seeking for peace; the cause of quarrel being, "that I had conscientious objections to communicating in the *promiscuous national* communion of the Church of England." This strikes us as a very insufficient cause for the great animosity attributed to the Rev. Mr. Gell, who must have well known that worshippers of other denominations object as a rule to communicating according to the rites of the Church of England, just as members of that Church do to receiving the Sacrament in Presbyterian Churches after the Scotch form, or in Dissenting Chapels according to their own creed. We suspect that the source of enmity lay deeper, but it is not part of our business to go into the qualities of the Chaplain and Missionary. We have only introduced this mention of them in order to elucidate what follows.—Mr. White accuses Mr. Gell of having been the chief author of all his troubles. He first alleges, spread most disparaging reports concerning him, and trained him to the Commander-in-Chief and Bishop of Bombay, and expelled him and his Presbyterian Congregation from the library or Church bungalow of the station, in which Mr. White had been requested by the Commanding officer to preach to the soldiers in 1861, with the consent of Government, when the building was also needed for the service of the Church of England. The ground of expulsion was, we understand, that the building was exclusively designed for that service, but Mr. White affirms that "until lately the Roman Catholic service was always held in it, and up to this day features of all kinds, comic concerts and public moral readings are held in it whenever there is occasion. Mr. Gell himself gave a series of readings of the Pickwick papers for the benefit of the invalid soldiers and residents. All the week it is used for Bagatelle and Backgammon, as well as for a library and reading room."

At the above be the true state of the case, the Chaplain certainly does appear to have pursued the Missionary in a spirit unchristian and vindictive than even parsons are accustomed to show one toward another,—which is saying a good deal. But to proceed with our story.

The Commander-in-Chief having had the matter put before him in a garbled form, ordered an inquiry to be made by the Commandant at Purhandhur:—

"The enquiry (says Mr. White) consisted of a private examination in a side room at the Hospital, of all that were ready with the representations above noticed,—that is, of the three or four men whose ungodly conduct I had rebuked on Sunday the 1st November, and the foreman of whom had visited me in the Hospital the following day, and of the black man. Captain Morgan was directed to send this enquiry in without communicating with me or asking me for any explanation or remarks. I was not at all aware of the existence of such an enquiry, and then only I knew of it by common hearsay. An accusation was made against me, witnesses were examined, their evidence was taken down; and though my character is affected by it, no proceedings and animadversions against me have to be founded on it, the whole was done so far as I was concerned in secret and in the dark."

Major General Smith transmitted it directly to the Commander-in-Chief, and on being subsequently remonstrated with he assured Mr. White "that it was certain that Sir William Mansfield would not act on these papers without giving him a fair opportunity of stating his side of the question." Even this as the Missionary represents would have been scant justice; "because, unless there had been power given the person thus accused to bring other witnesses, and to cross question those that had been examined, the ex-parte enquiry was obviously worthless." Sir William Mansfield, however, thought that even that concession to the spirit of fair play was too large to be granted, and gave Mr. White no opportunity of meeting the evidence of the soldiers. "On the contrary, he considered the enquiry complete in itself, and sent it through the Government, without ever calling on me for a word of explanation;" accompanied by a very strong hostile minute of his own, grounded on the inquisition which had been held, and other private information.—As far as we can judge of His Excellency's share in the discreditable business from the pamphlet before us, the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay seems to have not only acted a very unfair and ungenerous part toward the Missionary, but likewise to have rendered himself considerably ridiculous by puerile assertions. For promptly transmitting the enquiry to Government and condemning Mr. White so harshly, "His Excellency declared him unfit to preach to soldiers; and added that he was a proselytizing Baptist preacher and that he understood Mr. White refused to take communion in the Church of England, in which he differed from Presbyterians." Thanks to Mr. White's being a Baptist preacher, and administering the right of adult Baptism to those who wished to receive it, he was only fulfilling the duties of his vocation according to the dictates of his own conscience, and we do not see what on earth those points had to do with the merits of the Hospital story against him. The senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland was doubtless well aware of this particular tenets, and yet he requested Mr. White to provide for the spiritual wants of the Presbyterians at Purhandhur, and it is not to be supposed that he, who was a much better judge than Sir William Mansfield, would have done so unless he had been satisfied that the Missionary *was* "fit to preach to soldiers." It beside that, as we have said already, the Commander-in-Chief was all wrong in his assertion of the willingness of Dissenters to communicate with the established Churches, and of those Churches with each other.

Yet Sir William Mansfield's minute with the other papers, went into Government without any defence having been called for from the Revd. Mr. White, and were referred to Mr. Rose for such remarks he might have to offer. That gentleman had previously received Mr. White's version of the matter, and reviewing the whole of the documents, he gathered, we are told, an "opinion which was entirely favourable" to the Missionary. But the Western Government nevertheless pronounced an adverse decision.

We are not going to enter into the question of the Rev. Mr. White's want of judgment in bringing accusations against the Revd. Mr. Gell, about the truth of which we know nothing more than is stated in his pamphlet, but supposing him to have come even near the truth in his history of the transactions which gave rise to so unseemly a clerical squabble, we have no hesitation in saying that we consider him to have been very ill-used by the Bombay Authorities, both Military and Civil. It is contrary to all principles and precedents of British justice, that a man should be grossly accused behind his back and sentenced in secret, without opportunity having been given him of understanding the charges to his prejudice, and of offering explanation or defence, although he repeatedly sought one, and was at a certain stage of the proceedings promised it. Unless Mr. White has greatly deceived us and misled us, which we cannot conceive to be the case, he is amply and greatly to be sympathized with by his fellow countrymen, and Sir William Mansfield and the Government of Bombay cut but a very poor figure in the affair, the publication of which, we should think, will lead to severe animadversions on their conduct. The Missionary at any rate seems to have right on his side, and we can scarcely imagine that he would have wantonly brought obloquy to the community at large against such powerful opponents, unless he had felt secure in his ability to prove the extent of his wrongs, if an impartial enquiry were granted to him.—If we had not thought the fair play was denied him, we should not have meddled with his case.

THE DISASTER IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

THE news from New Zealand has been received with a bitter feeling throughout the Navy and Army stationed in England, and will, we feel certain, find no welcome in any of Her Majesty's ships serving abroad. It is felt that the honour to be acquired by fighting men who, although we may call them semi-civilised, and even savages, have a very determined way of going to work in defending their homesteads, is small indeed. Men who fortify themselves in the way the Maories have done, who quietly assemble together for prayers before going into action, and who face unflinchingly red and blue jackets, the very pick of the two services, are not to be despised, and force us to pause, and inquire into the causes which have led to the prolonged conflict still, we fear, going on in the colony. We suspect that the contest now raging has been induced, not solely by the faults of the natives. This, however, is not our particular business. We are not up in colonial politics, and even if we were, we should have to put them on one side and give our attention to the professional part of the business. The account on the 29th ult. of the work at Puke Waragin was characterised by strange incidents. It is stated that the pah was attacked by thirteen pieces of artillery; among them was one 110-pounder Armstrong, landed from one of the ships. At the range at which these guns were fired, it is not improbable that the most improved European fortifications would have shown a practicable breach, but the damage done to the rude fort of the New Zealanders was in reality nothing. True, the men found their way into it, only to be slaughtered by the comparatively hurry garrison. The fire must indeed have been heavy which could have forced the gallant 43rd, with all its Peninsular *prestige*, to turn and leave its officers within the grasp of a merciless enemy. It is no doubt all very well for us and others to be writing at a distance, and suggesting schemes for the reduction of these pahs or stockades, but with past experience it does seem strange that mining had not been used in the capture. Fowling pieces, double-barrelled though they may be, are no match against our rifles. Tomahawks would be as useless as toy swords, so long as our fellows did not come within reach of their swing. Under cover, therefore, of our Enfields and our admirable field-pieces, we should have thought that a Maori pah would not have been more difficult to blow up by our naval and military forces, than would a wasp's nest be by a parcel of schoolboys provided with a few ounces of gunpowder. There is no credit in sacrificing lives in such a miserable quarrel, therefore there is every inducement to be wary and cautious. The Navy has to regret Captain Hamilton, of the Esk, who fell at the head of his men while cheering them on to the fight; his death was instantaneous. Not so was that of poor Hay, of the Harrier; he was also in the front when hit, but lingered until the following day, dying as he lived, cheery and courageous to the last. We are informed that the behaviour of the Naval Brigade was brilliant in the extreme, and the men only retired when all their leading officers were placed *hors de combat*. Captain Jenkins of the Miranda had a very narrow escape, he actually leaped into a rifle pit containing some of the enemy, and owed his preservation to the display of much *sang froid*. Lieutenant Hammick was struck down at the side of Commodore Sir William Wiseman while rallying his retreating men. The escape of the Commodore was a matter of wonder, and the same may be said in reference to most of the staff. The first man who entered the pah on the morning after the attack was a blue-jacket, named Colenutt, who, to the surprise of his officers, announced the abandonment of their stronghold by the Maoris. Whatever may be the opinions, private and public, on the war which serves to occupy the attention of so large a British force, exclusive of Volunteers and Militia, it must be admitted that the fighting has been very severe, and that those who have done their duty have deserved well of their Queen and country.

The detailed account of the lamentable engagement in which so many officers of the 43rd Light Infantry lost their lives are now before us. A correspondent of our leading contemporary covers the 43rd with disgrace, while General Cameron does not exculpate them. The "repulse," he says, "I am at a loss to explain otherwise than by attributing it to the confusion created among the men by the intricate nature of the interior defences, and by the sudden fall of so many officers." It is, we fear, a chapter we should rather not have had written in the history of what was, in a glorious time gone by, one of the grandest corps in the Service, and the only consolation in the matter appears to be it at the officers fell at their posts, and in the firm discharge of their duty.

But, while we deeply regret such an occurrence, we cannot adopt the full measure of condemnation with which it has been visited by some of our contemporaries. We have seen our men abused for having been defeated "by savages," and blame has been expressed at the slowness with which success is obtained against "mere savages." It seems to be forgotten that these savages are in physique an athletic race, the very finest men in the world; that they are fighting on their own ground, in their own way, and upon their own conditions. It seems very galling, but it is not unaccountable, that ten regiments should be employed for months in subduing such an enemy, and have not yet nearly fulfilled their task. With reference to some accusations of this kind, a contemporary says:—"As to the conduct of the war, it is simply not true that we have been 'out-generalled.' The term is positively ludicrous as applied to the campaign. Why, the successes of the Commander-in-Chief have really been won far more by generalship than by fighting. The whole advance from Kaherea to Maungatautari was effected by generalship. The Maori, wisely, refuses, as a general rule, to fight, except at an immense advantage. If you accept his offer of battle you must make up your mind to lose many valuable lives, for the Maori fights, at least under cover, as well as any soldier in the world. But you can use your own advantages against him, and force him out of impregnable positions by employing two things—cannon and generalship. That is what General Cameron has done. Nor is it true, as a general proposition, that we are beaten in a stand-up fight, for it is only by a perversion of language that the conflict in the Gate Pah can be called a stand-up fight. It really seems to be a fact, that if, in some desperate action, we lose a few officers, our public commentators, as a consequence, lose, not only common sense, but common fairness. Common sense, or otherwise they would not preach the monstrous doctrine that our soldiers are to be the judges of the rightfulness of our wars; that every repulse we sustain, every calamity which befals our troops, arises from the dislike of the soldiers to the war in which they are engaged; and that a war must be wrongful if the soldiers do not approve of it. We say this is a novel and dangerous doctrine, and that it cannot conduce to the discipline of the Army."

LORD DALHOUSIE AND THE NIZAM.

(From the Homeward Mail.)

MR. JOHN DICKINSON says that we have impugned his statement of a matter of fact, in our recent remarks upon the insult said to have been offered by Lord Dalhousie to the Nizam, in likening him to the "dust beneath his feet." But if we impugned any man's statement, it certainly was not Mr. Dickinson's, for he took it only at second hand, and correctly quoted it from an authority to which he referred. Whether the "smatter of fact" be or be not as stated, Mr. Dickinson is not responsible for its veracity. His evidence is only secondhand or hearsay evidence—such as lawyers reject as inadmissible; and we know as well as Mr. Dickinson himself, that he has not misrepresented either what he read in the *Quarterly Review* or what he was told by the Quarterly Reviewer. He believes that the words were written by Lord Dalhousie; and we do not doubt that the authority whom he quotes is under the same impression. It would be affectation to pretend that we are ignorant of the personality of the reviewer—a gentleman of high character and manifold accomplishments; and with such knowledge, we are the last writers in the world to charge or to suspect him of any intentional perversion or exaggeration of the truth. But still we are not convinced that such words were actually written. Lord Dalhousie, all the world knows, had not much respect for the feelings of the native Princes of India. He did write a letter to the Nizam, and it was a very strong letter. It is published at pages 40 to 45 of the correspondence which has been published from time to time, relative to his Highness the Nizam, in liquidation of debts alleged to have been due by his Highness to the British Government;" and it contains this passage:—

"The daily tidings from the State of Hyderabad proclaim to all India that the Arab soldiery in your Highness's pay, whatever they may have been, are no longer your Highness's servants, but your masters. On more than one occasion of late, their license has risen to a pitch of arrogance which has emboldened them even to offer open insult to British troops marching within your Highness's territory. Heretofore I have dealt with such offences with considerate forbearance, but I take this occasion of intimating to your Highness that forbearance has reached its limits. Your Highness's good sense must long since have led you to consider the risks to which you will yourself be exposed if you persist in leaving in this present condition a body of troops whom your authority appears unable to control, and who by their acts are tending to bring down upon you the indignation of the Government of India, whose dignity these men have already subjected to outrage, and whose power can crush you at its will."

Now this is, doubtless, very strong writing—unjustifiably strong writing. It does not quite amount to what has been stated by the Quarterly Reviewer, but is quite enough to have warranted Salar Jung in saying that Lord Dalhousie had written to the Nizam "as if he were the dust beneath his feet," or something to the same effect. We have, therefore, thought it not improbable that the phraseology used by the reviewer was the figurative orientalism with which the concluding sentence of the passage above quoted had been accoutristically clothed at Hyderabad. But if not, this was only an hypothesis; a solution of a difficulty which we could not solve in any other way. Mr. Dickinson, however, offers another solution; but, like the statement itself, which he accuses us of impugning, it only comes to us at secondhand. He says that Mr. Bright, in 1858, first brought this charge against Lord Dalhousie, and at the same time charged the Government with mutilating the despatches laid before Parliament. Mr. Dickinson does not say that he believes this; but he quotes the passage (Mr. Bright's speech very much as if he did. As for ourselves, we wish that we could place the implicit faith in blue-books which they ought to obtain from the nation at large; but as it is, all that we can say upon the subject is, in a broad general statement like that made by Mr. Bright is no evidence of a specific offence. The letter which we have quoted may or may not have been garbled; the statement on the 30th of May was characterised by strange incidents. It is stated that the pah was attacked by thirteen pieces of artillery; among them was one 110-pounder Armstrong, landed from one of the ships. At the range at which these guns were fired, it is not improbable that the most improved European fortifications would have shown a practicable breach, but the damage done to the rude fort of the New Zealanders was in reality nothing. True, the men found their way into it, only to be slaughtered by the comparatively hurry garrison. The fire must indeed have been heavy which could have forced the gallant 43rd, with all its Peninsular *prestige*, to turn and leave its officers within the grasp of a merciless enemy. It is no doubt all very well for us and others to be writing at a distance, and suggesting schemes for the reduction of these pahs or stockades, but with past experience it does seem strange that mining had not been used in the capture. Fowling pieces, double-barrelled though they may be, are no match against our rifles. Tomahawks would be as useless as toy swords, so long as our fellows did not come within reach of their swing. Under cover, therefore, of our Enfields and our admirable field-pieces, we should have thought that a Maori pah would not have been more difficult to blow up by our naval and military forces, than would a wasp's nest be by a parcel of schoolboys provided with a few ounces of gunpowder. There is no credit in sacrificing lives in such a miserable quarrel, therefore there is every inducement to be wary and cautious. The Navy has to regret Captain Hamilton, of the Esk, who fell at the head of his men while cheering them on to the fight; his death was instantaneous. Not so was that of poor Hay, of the Harrier; he was also in the front when hit, but lingered until the following day, dying as he lived, cheery and courageous to the last. We are informed that the behaviour of the Naval Brigade was brilliant in the extreme, and the men only retired when all their leading officers were placed *hors de combat*. Captain Jenkins of the Miranda had a very narrow escape, he actually leaped into a rifle pit containing some of the enemy, and owed his preservation to the display of much *sang froid*. Lieutenant Hammick was struck down at the side of Commodore Sir William Wiseman while rallying his retreating men. The escape of the Commodore was a matter of wonder, and the same may be said in reference to most of the staff. The first man who entered the pah on the morning after the attack was a blue-jacket, named Colenutt, who, to the surprise of his officers, announced the abandonment of their stronghold by the Maoris. Whatever may be the opinions, private and public, on the war which serves to occupy the attention of so large a British force, exclusive of Volunteers and Militia, it must be admitted that the fighting has been very severe, and that those who have done their duty have deserved well of their Queen and country.

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But, while we deeply regret such an occurrence, we cannot adopt the full measure of condemnation with which it has been visited by some of our contemporaries. We have seen our men abused for having been defeated "by

THE NEW PROGRAMME OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.

(From the Economist.)

THE latest intelligence from Canada is the most important which has reached us for some years, but it requires some explanation. Ever since the concession of responsible Government, the Parliament of the colony has been hardened by a difficulty which is occasionally felt in Great Britain, though in a very minor degree. The colony consists, for Parliamentary purposes, of two colonies, which stand to each other in the relation which England and Ireland would occupy did they return an equal number of members to Parliament; but Upper Canada, full of English and Scotch Protestants, and divided into small properties, returns usually Radicals in the European sense,—that is, persons whose tendency is towards republican institutions. Lower Canada, on the other hand, is full of the descendants of Frenchmen who emigrated before the Revolution, who still maintain a social system based upon great estates, who are all Catholics, and whose tendency on both grounds is towards a more conservative, or perhaps we should say aristocratical policy. The conflicting principles would battle out their struggle readily enough, as they do in England, but that the division between them is geographical as well as mental, and the two colonies are apt to vote "sectionally," *i. e.*, each in a compact body, as the North and South used to do, and as Scotland and Ireland sometimes do now. The result has been an equality of parties which produces constant changes of Ministry, makes individual votes unpleasantly valuable, and tempts the leaders to sacrifice real progress to a sterile struggle for the party supremacy which always seems so closely within their grasp. Recently, the adhesion of one or two of his opponents has given to Mr Cartier, the representative of the French or Catholic or Lower Canadian interest, the reins of power, but his opponents, Mr. Browne, leading the English section, has always been close upon his heels, and at last acquired some sort of a majority. Instead, however, of using it to dismiss his opponent, Mr. Browne resolved to join him upon a basis which should put an end to the wearisome interregnum. He proposed that both parties should strive to change the existing constitution into a Federation to embrace Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and possibly the settlements on the Pacific, should make this the key-note of a coalition policy, and should if possible suspend internal contests until the object had been attained. The French agreed, and Mr Browne, with thirty followers, passed over into the ranks of the Government, which is thus at last in possession of an overwhelming majority. The project of a Confederation will be immediately pressed upon the colonies, and submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and one of the first tasks of our own Parliament next session will probably be to discuss the new arrangement.

It is not, we think, probable that the new principle which it is sought to introduce will be rejected here. Undoubtedly it tends towards the independence of the North American colonies, but then that independence has ceased for years to be an object of dread. The mother country contemplated it when she granted self-government, and self-government has been so used as to make a severance almost acceptable. England is worse placed with regard to Canada as a colony than she would be if Canada were a foreign country. An independent State could not be mere jealous of British interference, or less inclined to raise recruits for British armies, or more disposed to impose hostile tariffs upon British trade, while it would be unable to claim British assistance in war, or to demand the presence of British troops in peace, or to pester the British Treasury with applications for guarantees. The single dread of British statesmen in regard to these colonies has for some time past been this,—not independence but juncture with the United States, and a Federation is less likely to join the Republic than any single colony within it. Ambition increases with power, and rulers who feel themselves chiefs of a mighty State, stretching from sea to sea, many times as large as Great Britain, with a population of 3,000,000, an army of 100,000 men, and the means of constructing a fleet, will not be willing to merge the individuality either of their country or of themselves in any American Congress. The sense of greatness increases the passion for isolation, and Canadians will very speedily feel themselves a nation. On that ground, therefore, the mother country has no opposition to offer, and as to the intermediate state previous to independence, a friendly alliance would be easy to deal with as a group of separate colonies. Her politicians will probably be larger-minded men, her finances certainly broader, her necessity for securing the alliance of Great Britain certainly much greater. The belief that England will coerce her colonists if they rebel still lingers in Canadian minds, and is naturally enough very hard to remove. They cannot believe but that their colony is invaluable, or credit that a haughty and ambitious Power will surrender the possession, the vast fisheries, and lakes, and forests, and soil which seem to them so valuable. The extinction of that idea will greatly increase the amenity of intercourse between the countries, and we may yet find Canadians who are convinced that Englishmen desire nothing better than to be their first and most attached friends. Doubtless the authority of the new Parliament will be still greater than that of the old one, but it will suit this country to send out a really constitutional Viceroy, say one of the Princes, who will always yield to its vote, just as well as to send out an occasional politician who will frequently resist.

The only real interest which will be felt in the matter will be in the *terms* of the Federation, on which point we have the utmost confidence that all the influence in its power, or, indeed, on one or two points, insist absolutely, with the distinct affirmation that, unless these points are conceded, the colonies must not expect further aid from Great Britain. One of these points is that a strong militia law shall be made part of the new Constitution; so that, if attacked, the colonial army and the British fleet may together make a most substantial force. The nucleus of that militia should be a very small, very well paid, and very highly-trained regular army, with a training school for officers like that at Sandhurst Point. The Federation will be perfectly able to keep up such an army, for she will have the population of Scotland, or Denmark as it was, and, if she refuse, the connection ought, by every rule of common fairness, to end. Secondly, the Central Legislature, if the new Ministry contemplate more than one (as they are sure to do), should be an absolute Parliament, with powers restricted only by the forces of nature and the danger of insurrection. The fatal blunder of the first American statesmen, who gave the people all power but left them no constitutional means of expressing their will rapidly in emergencies, ought, if it be possible, to be avoided in the interest both of the colonies and Great Britain. Of the colonies, because any limitation of the power of the Central Legislature fosters "sectional" jealousy, developes States instead of a nation, and draws off too much political ability towards municipal government; of Great Britain, because it is only with a strong Central Power that hearty or permanent alliances can possibly be formed. And thirdly, the advantages of the constitutional over the Republican form of freedom should be strongly impressed upon Canadian leaders. We do not mean by this that the colonies should give their Viceroy regal status, or try that experiment of a double Chamber which so constantly fails, and in a colony makes the House of Commons so much more democratic than it need be, or that England should be copied in any way, but simply that the Executive should remain, as it now is, responsible to Parliament, and not, as in the United States, superior to it. That mistake, although it has the advantage of giving scope to an original genius should such a man ever become President, tends in its permanent working to deprive the people of their hold over the Executive, and to place the Government and the Legislature out of *rapport*. Instead of both parties pulling together towards some intelligible policy, they either waste their efforts in thwarting each other, or seek to carry out two lines of action at once, which are nearly certain, sooner or later, to cross one another. That has been the case repeatedly in the United States, and to all appearance cannot now be remedied. This, moreover, makes all alliances uncertain, for the people may be clamouring for war when the Government is anxious for peace; and Great Britain might stand to Canada as France now does to the North, as perfect amity with the Government, but fiercely threatened by the House of Representatives. For the rest, those terms which the Canadians best like will best suit this country, and the most serious difficulty will probably arise not from the mother country, but from some one or other of the minor colonies, anxious to secure for themselves too great an influence in the new combination. They also will have to be conciliated, and if the Cabinet does not take care they may take alarm at the strong religious element which the French Canadians mix up with their secular politics, and at that tone of arrogance which Canadian statesmen, however moderate personally, are like all people who have never been defeated, very apt to assume.

We are bound to add that the scheme for Federation which is believed to have oozed out is singularly able and original. It is an extension of the scheme by which Scotland is now governed. Most persons are probably aware that local measures for Scotland are really settled by the Scotch members, who meet in a committee room, lick the proposals into shape, and then sweep it through the Houses. The Canadian Government proposes to give each province a certain number of members, who shall be for federal purposes representatives, and for local purposes a local legislature. No ability, therefore, is diverted from politics to municipal affairs, and no province will be able to send up men all pledged to vote one way. The two local parties, to secure local representation, must elect men of both opinions, who also will be then Imperial representatives. That is really a clever blow at "sectionalism."

COURT INFLUENCE.

(From the Spectator.)

SUPPOSE, for example, the Queen believed war with Germany unwise, while Lord Palmerston held it necessary, her Majesty has the clear right to dismiss Lord Palmerston on that ground, provided his rival is prepared to take the helm and follow the alternative course. That is, under ordinary circumstances, a very great power indeed; and at this moment, when the nation is really puzzled between its leaders' utterances, its leaders' opinions, and its own sense of honour and justice, it is possibly an irresistible one. The tendency of every Opposition is to adopt the side which the Ministry do not adopt, and when the parties are equal the right of choice between them virtually rests with the Court, which, moreover, retains always one direct power affecting all politics—the right of dissolution. The Queen, for example, without stepping an inch over admitted prerogative, undoubtedly could, if Lord Palmerston were beaten, refuse him the right to dissolve, could, that is, place the Opposition in power for months or years, even when the nation if appealed to would have supported the Government. That prerogative in 1831 proved a weapon almost strong enough to coerce Earl Grey, one of the most thoroughly independent aristocrats who ever held power in England, the contingencies under which it can be exercised are few, but no party would willingly so irritate the Throne as to be sure that whenever a chance arrived the prerogative would be thrown into the scale of their adversaries. Even Sir Robert Peel under such circumstances only gained power two days, the Court with the support of its opponents breaking a Ministry rather than consent to changes among the Household. But to this power the perpetual seat in the Cabinet, the direct authority over higher appointments in the army—an influence felt in every great family in the country—and a deciding voice in all matters touching the distribution of honours, perhaps the very greatest means of influence in the official arsenal—and we have a dim constitutional power very considerable in deed, and capable when wielded by a strong will of materially affecting affairs.

It is not, however, in this power over parties that the strength of the Court consists, but in its far greater power over the fortunes of individuals. No statesman who is not at the top can afford to irritate the Court, and no statesman who is there ever likes to do it. Kings have long memories for everything save services, and no politician wants to feel that he has placed a barrier between himself and great success which nothing but the will of the nation can break down, that his name when submitted for office will be condemned or opposed, that if any other man can fill his place he will be left out, that among equal candidates he will not be the one selected, that even if admitted he may have to put up with the post he would rather not have had. Immense power over the people may counteract any degree of Court hostility, but such power is given to very few, and even those who obtain it are subject to periods of partial eclipse and temporary unpopularity, during which their fate is not altogether in their own hands. Nothing except the number of votes now matters much to Lord Palmerston, but up to the close of the Crimean war disfavour at the Palace mattered very much indeed, and once in sight of all men flung him out of a Ministry of which he was believed to be the support. He was technically in the wrong, but had his presence been desired the technicality could very easily have been overlooked. No politician rises high who cannot calculate, and men who calculate do not like to raise up before themselves a barrier which no effort of their own can ever be certainly trusted to remove, which never loses its strength, and which may be unaffected by time. Ministers and ministries disappear; but the throne is always there, as strong as it ever was. The habit of deference, too, very soon becomes an instinct, and over some men, more particularly men who have risen, the Kingship, the strange influence built up of tradition, and history, and social ties has an irresistible power. No Minister now probably feels as we know that Pitt felt, a real sense of humiliation whenever he had annoyed George III.; but the difference between a majority of politicians is probably one rather of degree than kind. Add the immense social weight which in a country like England always attaches to the Court, a weight nearly equal to that of the aristocracy all put together,—and we do not forget that 192 members of the House of Commons voted to prevent a necessary road passing through a Duke's garden,—and we may understand in some imperfect way that when the nation is not eager for war, and parties are equally divided, the weight of the Court may turn the scale in favour of peace and continued surplus.

FIVE AND THREEPENCE PER DIEM.

BY HAMILTON HUME.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, No. I.)

NOT many evenings ago, a tall, wasted looking fellow, with neither cap to his head nor shoes to his feet, his hair matted and his chin unshorn, stood at the corner of Jermyn Street offering fusees at a halfpenny a box. Few, if any, of the choice spirits who used, ten years ago, to assemble in the quarters of Charlil Adare, at Mullingar, would have recognised in that miserable creature their old friend. His story is a short and painful one. He entered the service at seventeen, with an allowance from his father of £150 per annum, and contrived for five years to live as became an officer and a gentleman. Misfortune and death overtaking his parent, he found himself left with nothing but five and threepence per diem to depend upon; and creditors becoming clamorous, there was no alternative but to get what he could for his commission, satisfy them, and retire from the Service. Without a home, and too proud to ask the assistance of former friends, he vainly sought for employment. * * * * * * * I will not prolong the sad story by detailing the shifts to which he was reduced until we found him the other evening as I have described; he is now on his voyage to a new country, and let us hope that better fortune awaits him there. My object in bringing his case forward is to deduce, if possible, a lesson from it, and to draw attention to a subject of the most vital importance, viz., the miserable pay received by officers in the junior ranks of the British Army.

Ninety-five pounds, sixteen shillings, and threepence a year, five and threepence per diem, is an income which, on first consideration, does not strike a civilian as being ridiculously low for the services of an educated but very young man. He is apt to draw comparisons and arrive at conclusions based altogether upon his own individual experience, and hence arises the ridiculous belief entertained by many worthy gentlemen that if a subaltern chooses he can, by the strictest economy, contrive to subsist upon his pay without getting into debt. That this belief is seriously entertained by many fathers who have sons in the Service I am thoroughly convinced, and that much misery and misunderstanding is caused thereby, few, I apprehend, will be bold enough to deny.

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